

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT INCREASES IN VALUE IN BURNT AREA OF CHELSEA

Average Cost Shown by Figures to Be About Two and One-Half Times That of Old Buildings.

MILLIONS EXPENDED

Upward of One Thousand Families Housed in New Tenements and Many Public Structures Built.

Chelsea's progress in rebuilding was reported upon by the board of control this afternoon and the showing is rather surprising. Although only one-fifth of the area burned over on April 12 and Sept. 21 has been rebuilt, the value of the structures erected on that one-fifth figure is almost exactly two and a half times what the same land's buildings were worth before.

It appears that the final valuation of building within the two burned areas when fully rebuilt will be upward of \$13,750,000, the old figures having been \$5,500,000 for taxable property burned on April 12. With so many valuable structures it is also evident that the land values would jump considerably.

The value of the taxable property destroyed by the two fires was about \$6,000,000, so that it seems fairly certain that within a few years, Chelsea will have regained what it lost and added fully as much more within the burned areas, not to reckon whatever gains are made in other parts of the city, which already are of good size.

There have been erected throughout the city since the middle of last May brick, concrete and wooden tenement houses accommodating 1021 families, which, at an average of six persons each (which will not be high for Chelsea's population with its large percentage of foreigners), would mean 6,126 people, 229 stores, 85 factories, six churches, two banks and a considerable number of other buildings.

The number of permits for new buildings granted from May 19, 1908, when the work was allowed to begin following the adoption of new building ordinances made necessary for better protection against fires, to Dec. 31, 1908, was 412. The number of new buildings actually erected or begun on the last day of the year was 392, this number referring only to those within the areas burned on April 12 and Sept. 21. Of this number 177 are built of brick and are estimated to have cost \$1,849,753, 114 of them having been completed; 204 are of wood, estimated to have cost \$952,400, of which 144 have been finished, and 11 are of concrete construction, estimated to have cost \$95,150, and of which all are finished.

The new buildings comprise 132 brick apartment houses arranged for 350 families; 182 wooden apartment houses, to accommodate 501 families; four concrete houses, for eight families; 130 stores, 52 offices, 23 stables, 35 manufacturers, sheds, etc.; two fine banking buildings, each of fireproof construction, one of white marble and one of buff brick; two churches and five public halls.

The new public buildings comprise two schoolhouses with 48 rooms, estimated to cost \$323,500; two engine houses, to cost \$68,100; addition to house of engine, 1, \$2500; city stables, concrete construction and fireproof, \$40,650; Frost Hospital \$50,000; State Armory, \$42,800. The total for new public buildings is given as \$327,550.

Outside the fire areas, the number of new buildings erected or begun was 64, of which 23 were brick, costing \$115,084, all completed, and 41 were of wood, costing \$115,084, 31 being finished. These buildings include six brick apartment houses, for nine families; 23 wooden

(Continued on Page Two.)

REMOVING JUROR HALTS TRIAL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Removing Juror J. S. Leigh, who had been attacked by the state in the Cooper-Sharp trial, Judge Hart today created a situation that brings the trial to a temporary end. The attorneys for the defense declare that, inasmuch as the credibility of one juror has been assailed, the other eight men who have been locked up with him should be discharged. Judge Hart disputes this and will render a decision later.

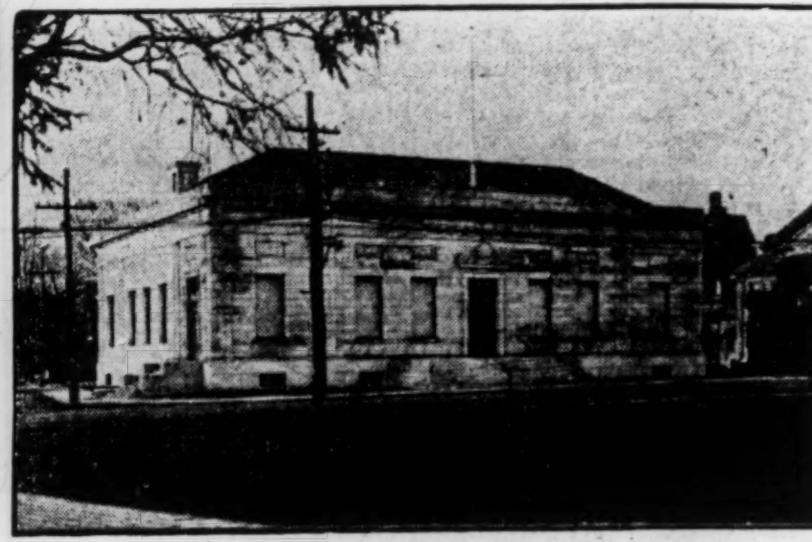
WINTHROP PARKWAY CONTRACT.

The Metropolitan park commission has let the contract for grading Winthrop Parkway, which crosses a small promontory from Eliot Circle to Leverett avenue, Revere, to Richmond F. Hudson of Melrose, lowest bidder, who has agreed to complete it by June 30 for \$24,950. The distance is a little less than one half mile.

ATTACK KOREAN RULER'S TRAIN.

PING YANG, Korea—While the imperial train, with the Korean Emperor and high officials on board, was nearing this place one of the Emperor's aids stabbed Sung, minister of the interior. He will live. A bomb was also thrown at the train, but no one was injured.

New Federal Building at Quincy



NEW FEDERAL BUILDING AT QUINCY, MASS.

The structure stands on Washington street in its own grounds, and contains postoffice accommodations.

QUINCY, Mass.—The new federal building for Quincy, work on which was begun last year, is practically completed and as soon as the furnishings arrive it will be opened for business.

The new building is on Washington street a short distance from City square. It is a granite structure one story high with a frontage on Washington street of 87 feet and a depth of 65 feet on Maple street. The main entrance is from the Washington street side through swinging glass doors. There is also an entrance from Maple street. Both these entrances lead into a wide public corridor finished in green Vermont marble.

On the opposite side of this corridor are the private mail boxes, the stamp general delivery, money order and regis-

try windows. The two latter windows opening into a room separate from the main work room. This main work room is large and well lighted and entirely free from posts. On the southerly side of Maple street side of the building the private office of the postmaster is located.

The mail pouches are received and despatched by a door in the rear of the building. In the basement there is a large store room, a coal room with a capacity of 80 tons, a carriers' lounging room and a meter room in which are located the electrical switches and valves that control the water system. The ap-

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EX-BANKER KEIRAN TELLS OWN STORY OF FIDELITY DEAL

Details How Five Million Dollar Loss Was a Direct Outgrowth of Acquiring Great Trust Company.

NEW YORK—Patrick J. Keiran, head of the insolvent Fidelity Funding Company, which recently failed for a sum estimated at \$5,000,000, voluntarily appeared before United States Commissioner Alexander today and seemed willing to make a clean breast of affairs which led to his financial embarrassment.

He hinted that larger financial concerns were at the bottom of his troubles, which he attributed primarily to the refusal of one institution of this city to return to the Fidelity Funding Company securities which Keiran and some associates deposited with the trust company while attempting to swing a deal for the controlling interest in the Windsor Trust Company.

The trouble started, he said, with a deal in which he was invited to participate which tended to swing control of the Windsor Trust Company. He said he was informed that the control of a large trust company in New York having a capital stock of \$2,000,000, surplus of \$4,000,000 and deposits of \$5,000,000, could be had for the payment of \$836,000.

Detailing the attempts to secure control of the Windsor stock, he said the Hanover National Bank refused to have anything to do with the deal if George W. Young, president of the Windsor, was connected with it. When they approached the Stirling National Bank a bonus of \$100,000 was demanded for the risk which the bank officials considered the deal involved.

The negotiations were finally closed with the Stirling bank, it being agreed that Keiran and his associates would give notes in the sums of \$100,000, \$25,000 and \$100,000.

Here is where the Fidelity company became involved.

The deal was closed on a Saturday in September and Keiran left that night for Chicago. He returned to New York Monday.

The deal was halted and Keiran said that a demand was made on the Windsor for the securities deposited by the Fidelity Funding Company, which he said were refused then and have never been returned to the Fidelity company since. Keiran left the impression that without this credit the company went on the rocks.

The hearing was continued until next Wednesday.

POSTAL CLERKS' BALL A SUCCESS

Ten thousand persons were present at the annual ball of the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association in Mechanics' building Wednesday night. Mayor George A. Hibbard, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield and other heads of the postal department were guests.

The decorations consisted of a banner bearing the name of the association and "Welcome," and a life-sized painting of Postmaster Mansfield. From the ceiling were draped streamers of red, white and blue bunting.

President William H. Driscoll, with Mrs. Driscoll, led the grand march and behind them were nearly 200 couples.

The reception committee consisted of John L. Murphy, chairman, Terence J. O'Donnell, John J. Ward, Stephen Lucet, Thomas J. Conferder, Joseph A. Lyons, Matthew Fallon and D. J. Driscoll and 100 others.

William H. Driscoll was marshal and H. J. Donahoe, J. A. McMahon, E. W. Connors, T. J. Callahan assistant marshals. J. A. Cahill was floor director and George A. Sullivan and David A. O'Keefe assistants.

BOSTON SPENDING BIG NEEDLESS SUM

Boston is spending \$150,000 for work which ought to be done by private individuals, according to a report made by the finance commission to the mayor and council Wednesday evening. The commission has in its employ X. N. Goodnough, an engineer of the state board of health, who, at its request, has made an investigation of city sanitation. The present superintendent of streets agrees with Mr. Goodnough that by the adoption of better methods \$150,000 can be saved, as he has saved \$47,343 over the year 1907-8, says the report.

The law does not require the city to collect ashes and other refuse from buildings other than dwellings, hotels being under the term dwellings, says the superintendent. The city has removed refuse from manufacturing places and restaurants at a yearly expense of \$150,000, which might be saved, in his opinion.

BOSTON GERMANS HONOR EMPEROR

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the German Emperor was celebrated Wednesday by the German people of Boston. The German Veterans' Society, known as the "Dentscher Veteraneverein Prince Heinrich," held a concert, banquet and dance in honor of the occasion.

Curt Sahr was toastmaster. W. T. Riencke, the German consul in Boston, spoke.

LINER REPUBLIC'S OWNERS FILE SUIT IN TWO MILLIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

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Five military parades will be held during the day and tonight the most lavish display of fireworks ever seen in the island will take place. The festivities will continue until Sunday night.

Tomorrow the President and officials of the republic will attend the races. There will be more illuminations, more alms given, free performances at the theatres and in the evening a banquet to the alcade and presidents of the Ayuntamientos.

Brilliant Spectacle at the Inaugural Ball

HAVANA—The capital city of Cuba gave a reception to the departing provisional authorities Wednesday night, which was in the nature of an inaugural ball, at the Clerks' Club. The salon, 600 feet long, was a brilliant scene, and when Governor Magoon arrived at 10 o'clock, the police band in the patio played the American national hymn, while the American governmental authorities with their ladies filed up the wide marble staircase, handsomely decorated with palms and flags, to the ballroom, on the top floor.

BOSTON & MAINE FILES NEW TARIFF

A traffic schedule replacing the 67-cent rate on first class freight, which was cancelled at the request of the trunk line committee after going into effect the first of January this year, has been filed by the Boston & Maine railroad officials with the interstate commerce commission.

This tariff, which will not become effective until March 4, meets the freight traffic rates of Baltimore and other southern ports.

A. S. Crane, assistant freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, today gave the following explanation of the meaning of the different freight rates charged by his company:

"When the facts are correctly understood it will be seen that the actions of Captain Sealy throughout were characterized by the highest discretion and prompted by motives of the most praiseworthy humanitarianism.

"I will say unequivocally that the White Star representatives approve and vindicate the conduct of Captain Sealy in each and every particular. They find nothing that he did that might have been done better, nor did they find anything that should have been done which omitted to do.

Captain Sealy would not have grudged, nor would his company, the payment of large salvage if the Republic could have been saved, but his first concern was for the safety of his passengers, as every rule of the sea and of humanity dictates."

Theater Manager Wants "Jack" Binns on the Stage

NEW YORK—John Robinson Binns, or "Jack" Binns as he will be registered on the roll of immortals, left for Philadelphia Wednesday night to consult with a theatrical manager who is anxious to have him capitalize his heroism.

The reception committee consisted of John L. Murphy, chairman, Terence J. O'Donnell, John J. Ward, Stephen Lucet, Thomas J. Conferder, Joseph A. Lyons, Matthew Fallon and D. J. Driscoll and 100 others.

Chief Driscoll was marshal and H. J. Donahoe, J. A. McMahon, E. W. Connors, T. J. Callahan assistant marshals. J. A. Cahill was floor director and George A. Sullivan and David A. O'Keefe assistants.

He has laughing blue eyes, sheltered by shaggy brows. His forehead is high, his nose is inclined to be "pug" and his teeth, white and strong, are in perpetual evidence. Said he:

"I had no brothers or sisters. After school days I got a job on the Great Eastern Railway. I was 14. I might have been railroaded yet if I hadn't been hurt.

"I was knocked down by an engine, and it was six months before I was able to leave the hospital. While I was recovering I studied telegraphy.

"Since tackling the wireless I've been all over the world. Several times I have managed to be in places where things were done. I guess it's my luck. I have been mixed up in earthquakes and shipwrecks and I'm wondering what I'll hit into next. No, I haven't got a girl."

Captain Says Amateurs Interfere With Wireless

"Our wireless was interfered with constantly by amateurs while we were searching for the Republic," said Capt. K. W. Perry of the revenue cutter *Gresham* Wednesday night.

"We have long felt the necessity for some regulation in the use of wireless outfits, but the imperative need of such regulation has been demonstrated in the experiences of the past few days. We were given four different locations of the crippled steamship, to all of which we went."

"At last I telegraphed the department at Washington. The reply was delayed 12 hours, and the delay was all caused by sending private messages and the interference of amateur operators."

CUBA BEGINS TEST FOR SECOND TIME

(Continued From Page One.)

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Tomorrow the President and officials of the republic will attend the races. There will be more illuminations, more alms given, free performances at the theatres and in the evening a banquet to the alcade and presidents of the Ayuntamientos.

Men of Business Throng to Revival

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Great Increase in Chelsea Value

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Better Business Morals in Boston Urged by Pastor

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Wall Street Believes Road Will Replace Union Pacific Merger If Latter Is Declared to Be Illegal.

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Leading Events in Athletic World — Harvard Wins Again

AMERICAN MOTOR BOATS ARE ENTERED FOR FOREIGN RACES

The Dixie II. and the Standard Are Nominated by the Automobile Club of America.

BOTH FAST YACHTS

NEW YORK—The Automobile Club of America performed its first important action in the new motor boat division Wednesday when it sent in the names of the Dixie II. and the Standard for the Monaco motor boat meeting, which will take place next spring.

The Dixie is entered by her owner, Schroeder, in the name of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. She will be piloted by Capt. Barclay Pierce. It is now at Lawley's yard, in Boston. It is expected that she will be tested in a few days.

The Standard, which is now nearing completion, is entered by Price McKinney. She will be piloted by Capt. Charles Pederson, assisted by J. H. Purcell, and the boat will be sent abroad in charge of C. L. Heyden. The Standard is entered in the name of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. The engine has six cylinders, 10x10 inches, double acting, and it is equipped with four magneto.

The Dixie II. and Standard are entered for the following races:

The Prize of Monte Carlo—For racers of a maximum length of 15 meters and unlimited power. Distance, 50 kilometers (31 miles). Prizes, f.10,000.

The International Grand Prize—In this race each country will be represented by three racers. America will be represented by Dixie II. and the Standard. The American color is black. The distance is 100 kilometers (62 miles). Prizes, f.15,000.

Mile and Kilometer—The nautical mile with standing start and flying kilometer is organized for all boats that have covered the distance of 50 kilometers in one of the previous races or have accomplished a similar distance in the international grand prize, either preliminary or final heats. First prize, f.3000 and the cup given by the Prince of Monaco, valued at f.10,000. Second prize, f.1000. The races take place from the 4th to the 11th of April.

ANNUAL MEETING NEXT MONTH.

The annual meeting of the New England Amateur Rowing Association is to be held at the Union boathouse, Boston, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock. Each club will be represented by three delegates.

STATE ROAD BOARD ASKS MORE MONEY FOR NEW HIGHWAYS

An Increase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars Recommended in Commission's Report to the Legislature.

AUTOMOBILE TAXES

Col. William D. Sohier and Chairman Harold Parker of the Massachusetts highway commission appeared before the joint committee on ways and means late Wednesday afternoon and explained minutely the requests for appropriations for the construction and maintenance of state highways for the coming year. They told the committee that there are 704 miles of state highway now constructed in the state. The commission asks for \$297,000 for maintenance expenses, or over \$100,000 more than it received the previous year. This is augmented by the fact that the cost of maintenance is considerably higher than in previous years.

Interesting figures were submitted by the members of the commission, showing the difference in cost of maintenance of state highways in this state and England and France. In the state of Massachusetts they cost \$300 a mile to build, while in England the cost is about \$70 a mile and in France \$256 a mile. This is due to the higher wage of the Massachusetts workman, which is 50 per cent greater than that of either England or France.

Figures submitted by the commission go to show that automobiles are increasing in this state at the rate of 25 per cent with each succeeding year. There is invested in state roads \$7,000,000, and the state expends annually \$500,000 for construction of new roads. This added to \$400,000 asked for maintenance expenses goes almost \$1,000,000 expended on good roads annually in this state.

The members urged that the recommendation of Governor Draper be adopted, providing that the licenses for automobiles be adjusted according to horse-power of the machines, saying that if this is carried out it will very much increase the automobile good roads fund and the amount applied to maintenance of the state highways.

LAVAL LOSES IN FAST GAME

Harvard Hockey Seven Defeats the Strong Canadian College Team by Superior Team Work.

In one of the fastest ice hockey games played in the Stadium this year, Harvard added to her string of victories by defeating the strong LaVal College team of Montreal, 3 goals to 0. Harvard's superior team work was too much for the individual speed and cleverness of the Canadians.

With one or two exceptions the LaVal men were fully as good as their opponents, man for man, but they had not developed passing or body checking to the point that Harvard has, and their greater speed and sureness on the ice were not enough to even things.

In the first half the play was pretty even. Harvard having a little the better of the attack. The shooting was poor, and at least five good chances to score were lost. One shot that looked very much like a goal was made by Hornblower near the middle of the half, but the referee called the puck back for off-side play and the score did not count.

Play was faster in the second period and the Harvard forwards were better together. For 10 minutes there was no scoring. The Canadians kept the puck at Harvard's end. Morgan finally returned the disk to the Canadians' end with a splendid rush down the ice, and in the scrimmage in front of the goal Gardner scored the first point for Harvard.

After this the Canadians became weaker, and with five minutes to play Hornblower scored another goal from his side, receiving the puck on a pass from Hicks. In the last minute of play Morgan scored again from in front of the goal, getting a good pass from Hicks after the puck had been carried the length of the rink by Gardner. The summary:

	1	2	3	Totals
Newton Boat	840	825	821	2495
North Gate	840	841	788	2478
Mangus	807	797	840	2547
Rivardale	748	737	820	2325

A new three-string record was made in the Newton league matches Wednesday night when Kimball of the Newton Boat bowed 599. The scores for these matches were:

	1	2	3	Totals
Brooks	88	88	107	283
Fletcher	80	117	72	280
La Croix	111	100	106	317
Hanson	120	99	102	321
Heys	141	91	112	344

Team totals, 450 530 457 1444

WINTHROP YACHT

	1	2	3	Totals
Newton Boat	840	825	821	2495
North Gate	840	841	788	2478
Mangus	807	797	840	2547
Rivardale	748	737	820	2325

Team totals, 450 530 457 1444

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Team totals, 450 530 457 1444

YACHT

	1	2	3	Totals
Newton Boat	840	825	821	2495
North Gate	840	841	788	

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

VALUABLE RELICS
OF YALE FOUNDER
SENT TO COLLEGE

Two Autographs, One Attached to Original Letter, Now Among the Cherished Treasures of University.

ONE / FROM BOSTON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale College has just received two autographs of Elihu Yale, for whom it was named 200 years ago. These are the first signatures of his to come into possession of the institution. One is cut from the consultation book of the council of Fort St. George for the year 1691, Governor Yale then being president of the council. It was obtained from the British archives through the good offices of Dr. Edgar Thurston of the government museum at Madras.

The second is a signature to a complete letter, so far as known the only one in Elihu Yale's handwriting in the United States. At one time it was in the Greenough collection in Boston. Sherman J. Whipple, Yale '81, presented it to the college. The letter is as follows:

"LONDON the 7th Sept., 1714.

"Mr. Jones: Since yours of ye 21st past with your bill for £30 from Mr. Hughes, which is promised to be paid in tyme, Mr. Stephens brought me your other letter of ye 28th who discourt about Cozen Molly Cole and finds he likes her well and finds she likes him too.

"I can't but approve the match and to encourage it. I have promised him fifty pounds more, that is £250 and her £20 to provide her and her mother necessities, provided things appear as he declares, which pray examine well, both as to his real and personal estate and debts and advise me what all is really worth, which when settled upon her and her children firmly you may draw bills upon me for it, which I shall pay at sight; when Lett the marriage be made as decently private as you can, either in Wrexham or his place, which you judge most convenient, but of this I shall hear from you before it comes to that.

"I hear nothing of ye old woman paying ye money on bill. 'Tis well you have secured Llynnion rent. Pray gett all you can in from ye tennants who are very slow and forgett not to send Mr. Hughes account, which is all from

"Your loving friend,
ELIHU YALE.
To Mr. Richard Jones,
Barber in Wrexham."

NEW LIGHT NOW THROWN UPON
BUILDING IRONCLAD MONITOR

Naval Board Told Ericsson
Vessel of Iron Would Sink
—Craft Was Private Prop-
erty When She Fought.

LECTURE IS GIVEN

WALTHAM—"Inside information concerning the historic battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac" was the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington before the men of the Waltham Congregational Church in the church vestry Wednesday evening. Mr. Bushnell's father was one of the builders of the Monitor.

Mr. Bushnell described the evolution of the Merrimac from the old frigate Virginia, that vessel having been cut down to the berth deck and covered in with iron plates. She was very difficult to maneuver, requiring at least 40 minutes in which to turn and being capable of making a speed of only from six to eight miles an hour.

Mr. Bushnell's father went to Washington and offered the services of his shipyard at New Haven to the government shortly after the appearance of the Merrimac, and the question was then considered of building a vessel protected with iron plates to be used against the Merrimac. His father was unacquainted with the methods of such work and was told by the government authorities that he could obtain information in regard to it from Ericsson in New York, who had built a floating battery on the plan of the Monitor some years before and offered it to the French government for use against the Russians.

His father obtained the information he wished from Ericsson and before leaving was shown a model of the vessel that had been refused by the French government, and which Ericsson said he afterward offered to England, where it was also declined. Mr. Bushnell took the plans and model of the vessel to Washington and showed them to President Lincoln and the naval board. Lincoln said that he thought there was something in it.

Though the offer was refused, Mr. Bushnell was sure the plans were practical, and managed to induce Ericsson to go to Washington and explain his plans to the naval board.

During the hearing Ericsson was asked by a member of the board how he expected a boat built entirely of iron to float. He retorted by asking whether the members of the board wanted to go down in history as a pack of idiots. He told the member who had questioned him to take a tin dinner and set it on the top of a bucket of water and see if it wouldn't float as long as it did not leak.

"It does not matter what a thing is built of," he said, "as long as it keeps afloat, isn't that what you want?" Ericsson was told by the board to prove his statements, and told that if he did so that they would give an order for his boat. He retired, and in 10 minutes returned with a mass of figures proving his contention. An order for the Monitor was given, and she was built by Winslow, Griswold & Bushnell. The naval board refused to assume responsibility in case the boat proved a failure, and also refused to accept it until it was proven a success.

The Rev. S. C. Bushnell said that at the time the battle was fought with the Merrimac the Monitor was the private property of the three gentlemen named above who built it. He himself visited the monitor in New York harbor the day after his 10th birthday, and went over it from stem to stern.

On the evening of the day that the Monitor fought the Merrimac his father received the following telegram from President Lincoln: "The Monitor has licked the Merrimac, will pay for your boat, build us six more like her."

New England Briefs

HULL, Mass.—A sunken scow in the harbor is a menace to navigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—W. A. Sabin has been elected captain of Company K, V. M. V.

RUMFORD, Me.—The night clerk of the Rumford hotel captured a burglar and took him to the police station.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Fernald has reappointed Thomas J. Lyons of Vinalhaven commissioner of industrial and labor statistics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale has received two original autographs of Elihu Yale, the founder of the university.

CANAL FOR RHODE ISLAND?

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill instructing the state's congressional representative to urge Congress to appropriate \$25,000 for a preliminary survey for a canal from Watch Hill to Narragansett bay. The bill makes a point in favor of the canal, that it would do away with the necessity of making the Point Judith passage.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUNDS.

The Massachusetts earthquake relief fund has reached \$149,511.13. Wednesday afternoon's report showing \$1534.28 additional received. Lynn has made a fourth contribution of \$1000 and North Andover \$215.18. Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Red Cross fund, acknowledges further receipt of \$460.51, and the total is \$33,106.21.

Foreign Briefs

KINDERGARTNERS
GOING TO BUFFALO

Interesting Exhibits Planned for Convention of International Union To Be Held Next April.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The International Kindergarten Union will hold its annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., during the week of April 26. The officers of the association are: President, Miss Patty S. Hill, Teachers' College, New York; first vice-president, Miss Alice O'Grady, Chicago Normal School; second vice-president, Miss Clara Wheeler, Grand Rapids, Mich.; recording secretary, Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Rochester, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna H. Little, Dayton, O.; auditor, Margaret Giddings, board of education, Denver, Col.

The local committee in conference with the executive board announces in connection with the annual meeting an exhibit giving suggestions for the architecture and furniture of a kindergarten room, along hygienic and artistic lines. This will include material, photographs and lantern slides.

There will also be an exhibit of the Jessie Davis genetic construction work, natural material used in kindergarten. This will include photographs and an exhibit of work with mothers' clubs.

SEEKS CIVILIANS
FOR ARTILLERY

Col. Robert H. Patterson commanding the artillery district of Boston, has just received word from Washington to appoint a board of five officers to meet Feb. 2 at Fort Banks for the examination of candidates from civil life to fill vacancies of second lieutenant in the coast artillery corps of the army.

Colonel Patterson does not know how many young men will be ordered to Fort Banks for the examination. He will appoint the board next week. The examination will last a week. There are 21 vacancies for this commission in the coast artillery corps, which just at this time is an attractive berth owing to the chances for promotion.

President Roosevelt has already received applications from 102 candidates, the majority of them being from colleges in the New England states, although a few are from the West and South.

Rudolph Forster



NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

ASSISTANT IN WHITE HOUSE
A "HERO WITHOUT GLORY"

Loeb's First Assistant Serves
Faithfully at Small Salary,
But He Has an Excellent
Prospect.

HOLDS BIG SECRETS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In that big army of "heroes without glory," who toil faithfully in the public service at small salaries and without the laurel or limelight, is Rudolph Forster, assistant secretary to the President. He is the man who sits at William Loeb's right hand and divides work and responsibilities with Mr. Loeb. His work is quite as heavy and the responsibility is hardly less than those of his chief, but it is almost never heard of.

From early morning until late in the evening he is on duty with the President, handling mail, making appointments, seeing visitors, writing letters, responding to the telephone and taking dictation. All the most important secrets of state go through his hands. Like the secretary to the President, it is absolutely essential that he be a man whose fidelity is beyond question, whose discretion is the same, and who at the same time must be diplomatic, patient, discriminating, shrewd, keen, alert and everything else that is necessary in the man who stands at the head of a strenuous chief executive to a nation of 86,000,000 people. And for this the assistant secretary to the President draws a salary about equal to that of the janitor of an up-to-date office building.

Mr. Forster was told by his present place after Mr. Loeb's former assistant, Mr. Barnes, was promoted to be postmaster of Washington, D. C. The incident which led to Mr. Barnes' promotion is typical of one kind of responsibility.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Miss.—The first crop of strawberries here has been sold in Chicago and New York for 2 cents a berry.

NEW YORK—Two sections of the third tube of the Hudson & Manhattan railroad, between New York and Jersey City have united.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator-elect Elihu Root is here for a conference relative to matters he will have to consider as United States senator.

CHICAGO—The national Prohibition party headquarters have issued a protest against a banquet to be held in Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.

DENVER, Colo.—A new line of railroad to connect the Burlington at Kirby, Wyo., with the Colorado & Southern at Orin, Wyo., is under consideration.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has accepted the appointment of the Yale corporation to deliver the Dodge lectures on "Responsibilities of Citizenship" next winter.

APPEAL EIGHTY
CENT GAS CASE

WASHINGTON—The Consolidated Gas Company today presented a petition to the supreme court of the United States for a rehearing of the 80-cent gas case recently decided against the company.

The petition recites that the decree of the supreme court is inconsistent with its conclusions and that the controlling facts were overlooked or misrepresented to the court.

The New York gas companies have paid into court the difference between the dollar and the 80-cent rate, the aggregate fund contributed by them being about \$4,000,000.

bility which a secretary must assume. Mr. Forster was not new to the work at the White House, for he had been a member of the staff since 1897. He has come up on the basis of pure merit without recommendations of a political character or anything which would indicate influence or pull. He was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1872, but spent several years of his early life in Roanoke, Va., and it was from the latter place that he was appointed a clerk in the fish commission in 1894. By teaching himself shorthand and typewriting without help of school instruction he qualified for the civil service. The patience and industry which he displayed in mastering these rudimentary necessities have been the sole reason for his promotion. In character he is a retiring sort of man.

The President has leaned heavily upon him in plowing through his strenuous letter writing and other labors, and when midnight oil is burned in the studio in the living quarters of the White House, and all the rest of the world is abed, it is Rudolph Forster who is the President's companion.

Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has congratulated Emperor William of Germany on his 50th birthday.

WASHINGTON—Miss Georgia L. Jeffreys, formerly in the treasury department, has married a Russian prince.

WASHINGTON—William Loeb, Jr., has been suggested as the next sub-treasurer at New York vice Hamilton Fish, resigned.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on foreign relations voted Wednesday to report favorably on an arbitration treaty between the United States and Brazil.

WASHINGTON—The President has again sent to the Senate the nomination of John D. Pringle as appraiser of the port of Pittsburgh. Senator Knox having withdrawn his objections.

WANTS CONGRESS
TO STOP WASTE

WASHINGTON—Representative Murdoch of Kansas, leader of the Republican bolters against the rules of the House, has delivered a warning against the waste of public funds by Congress.

Murdock said that although the sergeant-at-arms has a clerical force, the House pays \$500 for writing the receipts which members sign when drawing their mileage fees. Under the rules of the House, he declared, it was practically impossible for a member to cut these extravagances out of appropriation bills.

Some reduction of the Dingley tariff rates on Philippine goods imported into the United States has been granted, but this is insufficient, the officials of the war department assert, to allow the island sugar and other industries to thrive.

On the other hand, officers of the Great Western Sugar Company and representatives of other beet sugar interests in the West say that if the 300,000 ton clause goes through it will prevent any extension of the sugar-beet-raising industry and the building of factories as well.

The measure, they say, would necessitate selling beet sugar at a lower price or closing the factories, which, in turn would cause the growers to receive lower prices for their beets.

NEW TARIFF BILL
MAKES SUGAR FREE
FROM PHILIPPINES

Congress Committee Makes Provision for Importing Three Hundred Thousand Tons a Year.

TAFT FAVORS PLAN

WASHINGTON—The administration has won its case for at least limited free entry of Philippine sugar, and according to a report from trustworthy sources, the Republican members of the House ways and means committee have agreed to insert in the new tariff bill a provision for the importation without duty of 300,000 tons of sugar from the Philippines annually.

It is the well-known policy of President Taft to admit Philippine sugar to the United States market, if possible without detriment to the sugar growing interests of the United States. The export of sugar from the islands at present is only 100,000 tons annually, and it is estimated that it will be 10 or 15 years before the amount approximates the limit to be set in the tariff bill.

It is hoped that the encouragement held out in this provision will foster the island industry, which has languished since the American occupation and at times threatened to come to an end altogether.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft as exponent of the administration's Philippine policy, have worked unceasingly for some modification of the tariff restrictions on Philippine trade. The application of the American tariff laws to the islands has shut the doors of foreign markets on Philippine goods, notably those of Spain, which formerly were open to island products, while free entry to the United States is denied them.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on foreign relations voted Wednesday to report favorably on an arbitration treaty between the United States and Brazil.

WASHINGTON—The American Export Syndicate has again sent to the Senate the nomination of John D. Pringle as appraiser of the port of Pittsburgh. Senator Knox having withdrawn his objections.

CRANBROOK, B. C.—News received here from the Morrissey mines says that the 20 miners buried in the cave-in there Wednesday have all been saved.

ROME—The oldest bridge in history is said to be the Sublician in this city. This bridge is made of wood, and was created in the 17th century.

LONDON—It is believed here that the crisis in the international naval conference, which has been in session in this city since last month, is over.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has instructed the Turkish agent at Sofia to deny absolutely the intention attributed to Turkey to seize strategic points in Bulgaria.

NEW ENGLAND
HISTORIC MEETS

Members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society listened to encouraging reports from committees of the association at the annual meeting Wednesday. President James P. Baxter in his annual message also pointed out the way of progress for the society.

These officers were elected: President, J. P. Baxter of Portland, Me.; vice-presidents, Caleb B. Tillingshast of Boston, William D. Patterson of Wiscasset, Me., Jonathan E. Pecker of Concord, N. H., William W. Stickney of Ludlow, Vt., George C. Nightingale of Providence, R. L. and James J. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn.; recording secretary, George A. Gordon of Somerville, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Henry W. Cunningham of Manchester, Mass.; treasurer, Charles K. Bowlin of Shirley, Mass., and a board of trustees.

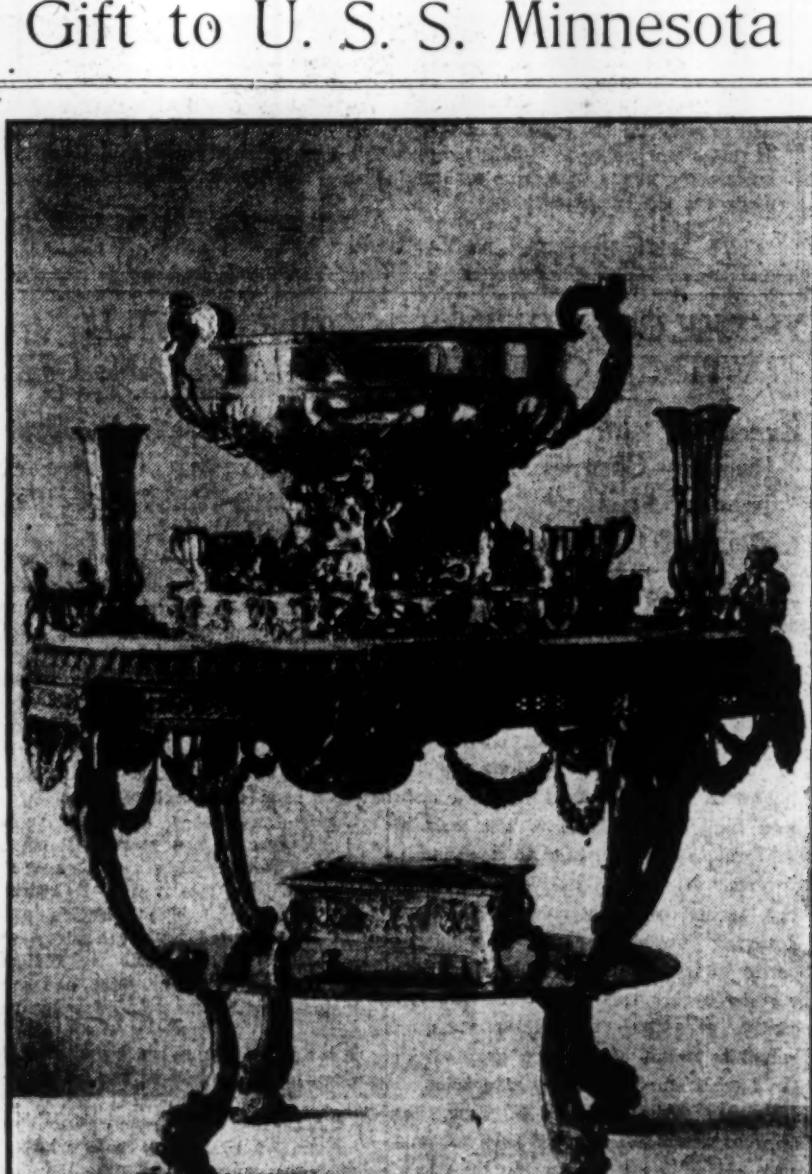
NEW PHONE BILLS
SHAKE UP TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas—Senator J. M. Terrell has introduced a bill in the state Legislature rendering telephone companies liable in civil suits to a \$500 fine whenever charges are made for long-distance service in excess of the actual time occupied in talking; also in cases where telephone companies charge for messenger service where none is performed.

Another bill prepared by Senator Terrell would place telegraph and telephone lines under the administration of the state board of railroad commissioners, which is to have authority to fix rates and order improvements to be made.

BIG LAND SUITS
FILED IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore.—The government filed 35 suits against the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company of Greensboro and New York, making the aggregate \$1,000,000. The company acts as selling agent for 20 southern cotton mills.



THE SILVER SERVICE ON ITS STAND.

Magnificent offering of state of Minnesota to namesake battleship.

The bowl rests on an elaborate composition consisting of four repetitions of the service, being an allusion to the title of the state of Minnesota, "The Star of the North." The service cost about \$20,000 and was made at the masters of Reed & Darr.

The eight-pointed star form of the base is a motif repeated in many pieces of the service, being an allusion to the title of the state of Minnesota, "The Star of the North."

The service cost about \$20,000 and was made at the masters of Reed & Darr.

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JAPAN NOW SEES NO ENMITY IN EXPANSION OF U. S. NAVY

Change in Attitude of the Press in Tokio Interpreting California Situation as Local and Not National Policy Taken as Indication of Government Censorship.

TOKIO—A statement in the Hoshi today urging the public not to construe America's naval expansion as an unfriendly act, is generally interpreted as proof of the report that the government is exercising a censorship over the press.

During the discussion of the proposed anti-Japanese legislation in California, the press stirred up so much feeling that the government, it is believed, put a curb on the newspapers.

The Hoshi still is harping on the California question, but it now calls it a local and not a national expression of feeling in America. It says the national feeling in America is undoubtedly friendly to Japan.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Legislation against the Japanese has been temporarily deferred by the state legislature as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and the leaders of both houses.

The postponement of all anti-Japanese legislation until next Wednesday is taken to indicate that the measures will not pass this assembly.

Many things indicate that there is a change of sentiment among the members, and it is now believed that not even the amendments favored by Governor Gillett will now carry the bills through.

Assemblyman A. M. Drew agreed, after a talk with the government, to amend the anti-alien bills. Grove L. Johnson was not willing to postpone action on his Japanese bills, but a motion to postpone measures for a week prevailed with little opposition. The Governor received the following telegram from the President:

"I must again express from the standpoint of all our people the appreciation

LODGE IS DEFENDED BY WEEKS AGAINST RAINEY'S CHARGES

Says Government Got Bargain in Panama Boats and That Senator's Integrity Was Never Questioned.

WASHINGTON—Congressman John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, on the floor of the House Wednesday, warmly defended Senator Lodge from the charges made by Congressman Rainey of Illinois that he had used his influence to purchase the two Boston-owned steamers, Tremont and Shawmut, for the Isthmian canal service at too large a price.

Mr. Weeks said that before the ships were purchased they were inspected by the inspectors of the Panama canal commission. That body reported in favor of the purchase.

The secretary of war finally offered the company owning the vessels the cost of the ships less 6 per cent deduction for every year they had been in service, paying for the ships delivered in New York \$1,150,000. This, he brought out, was \$400,000 less than the appropriation.

Mr. Weeks made reference to the fact that the ships were to be turned over to the navy as colliers or auxiliaries when no longer needed by the Panama canal commission.

"In buying them," he said, "the government may be congratulated on obtaining a good bargain."

Mr. Weeks declared that if the other statements of Mr. Rainey were no more correct than those regarding this matter the entire speech should be consigned to the 'realms of fancy.'

"In his 25 years of service," said Mr. Weeks, "the senior senator from Massachusetts has established a reputation which needs no defense. He has plenty of enemies in his own state, but whether they agree with him personally or politically or not there is not one of them but that would resent any attack upon his integrity."

Later in the day Congressman Rainey secured recognition from the chair, and taking the floor declared that Mr. Weeks resented too much. He was not interested, he said, in the slightest degree, in Senator Lodge's career.

He, however, repeated his statement that through amendments by Senator Lodge the isthmian canal commission was compelled to take two ships they did not want and that the ships in question belonged to Senator Lodge's constituents.

The presiding officer kept calling him to order for discussing the Senate in too plain terms. That is not parliamentary.

State Legislature to Show Its Confidence in Lodge

The state legislature will today express its confidence in Senator Lodge, in the charges made against him by Congressman Rainey of Illinois, relative to the purchase of steamboats for Panama, by giving him an invitation to deliver a Lincoln eulogy before the two branches on Feb. 11.

Should the senator be unable to accept, the expression of confidence will take the place of remarks from the floor.

AMERICA'S RICHEST MAN SAYS WEALTH IS HARD TO ATTAIN

John D. Rockefeller, in Magazine Article, Writes of His Early Struggles to Make His Way in the World.

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller, in his latest article, which appears in "The World's Work" today, declares that it is difficult to acquire riches, and illustrates his argument with his own early experiences.

Of his father, Mr. Rockefeller says: "I owe him a great debt for the practical ways in which he trained me. From early boyhood I kept a little book which I called 'ledger A.'"

The author says he came of a family of modest means, in which there was a close family life, which he counts a blessing. His first business deal consisted in selling turkeys which his mother gave him for "minding them."

His first employment was with the firm of Hewitt, Tuttle of Cleveland. After three months he was paid \$50. The salary next year was \$25 a month. The third year it was \$700. He wanted \$800 and this refusal he resigned to go into business for himself.

Money in bulk was not always at the command of John D. Rockefeller, according to his narrative. He was often called to borrow from his father, who would then suddenly demand it, doing so, Mr. Rockefeller writes, to test the credit of the son.

MOVE TO CONTROL TAX ON COUNTIES

Supervision of county finances as "boomed" by legislative enactment is being attempted in the General Court by a proceeding which has been referred to the committee on counties for further investigation and report.

This is an order introduced by a Cambridge man to provide that every city and town in a county shall be notified of matters pending in the Legislature which threaten to increase county taxes. In full it reads as follows:

"Ordered, That when a hearing is held by the committee on counties on the part of the House upon any question affecting the raising or expenditure of funds for any county, said committee shall notify the mayor of each city and the chairman of the board of selectmen of each town in said county of the subject and time of such hearing, by sending notice thereof by mail. The sergeant-at-arms shall attend to the notification as provided for above."

Many times after a measure is passed and the amount of tax necessary to carry it through is levied complaints are heard from cities and towns that they did not know such a matter was pending and therefore had no opportunity to oppose it. This order is devised to offset this claim.

REPORT ON MIDDLEBORO SCHOOLS.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Supt. Charles H. Bates' annual report states that \$33,430.00 was spent on the schools during the year 1908. The pupils number 1492. The superintendent has made 1310 visits and the committee 43. The percentage of attendance is 92.4.

Boston Camera Club Shows Prize Views

Organization Is One of the Oldest in the Country and Is Holding Exhibition at 50 Bromfield Street.

BEAUTY IS SEEN

A MONG pictures by J. Lee Tormey, a member of the Photographic Club of Baltimore, which is holding an exhibition at the rooms of the Boston Camera Club, at 50 Bromfield street, Boston, is one of special beauty entitled "Sentinels." This picture is a study of trees in their winter garb by the side of a stream, with their bare branches sweeping the sky. Mr. Tormey's other displays are of animal subjects.

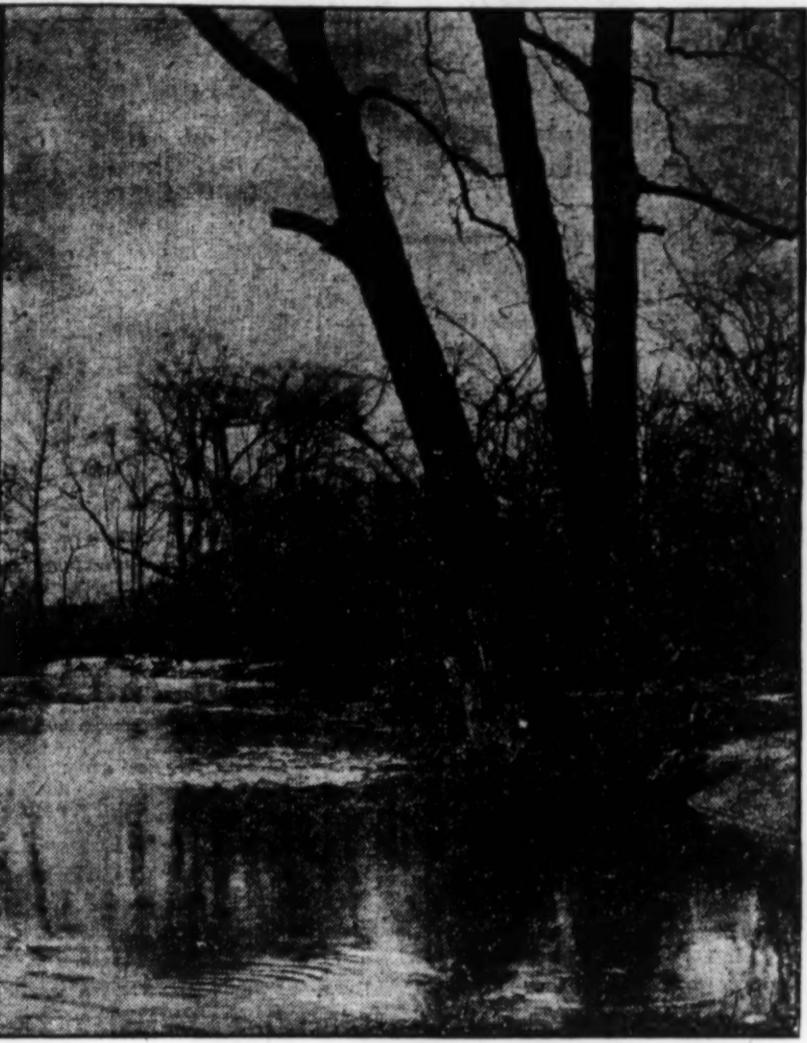
"An Old Shack," the work of F. Eigenraag, shows the home of a negro family in the South, with the head of the house bringing in firewood and other members of the household in the background.

The subjects of the two score or more remaining pictures are varied, and all are treated with pleasing simplicity. Charles A. Muller shows "A Water Nymph," "Quiet Water," "Wild Flowers" and others.

"Kids," by H. D. Williar, is one of the most attractive pictures of the entire exhibit, and Charles F. Stoddard has two interesting displays, "Drop the Handkerchief" and "The Forge Glow." The latter picture shows two workers between the light and darkness of their fire and smithy.

D. F. Boyden shows "A Winter Landscape" and "Snow Shoe Tracks," while the marine views shown are by C. H. Remick.

One of the most delightful pictures with a child for the character is "Jack."



"SENTINELS."
(Photo by J. Lee Tormey of the Photographic Club of Baltimore.)

APPOINTS BOARD TO OUTLINE IMPROVEMENT OF U. S. NAVY

Paul Morton Heads Commission Named by President to Reorganize Department—Secretary Newberry's Orders Eliminating Bureau System Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, aiming to improve the navy department, has appointed as members of a commission to consider the needs of the navy the men who meet in conference Jan. 15 to consider the reorganization proposed by Secretary Newberry. The official order went into effect on Wednesday.

The members of the commission are Paul Morton, chairman; Justice Moody of the supreme court, former secretaries of the navy, and Rear Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William M. Folger, Robley D. Evans and W. S. Cowles. In his letter to each member of the commission President Roosevelt says:

"I have appointed you as a member of a commission to consider certain needs of the navy. The organization of the department is now not such as to bring the best results, and there is a failure to coordinate the work of the bureaus and to make the department serve the one end for which it was created—that is, the development and handling of a first-class fighting fleet. With this proposition in view, I will ask you to consider:

"1. All defects in the law under which the navy department is now organized, including especially the defects by which the authority of chiefs of bureaus is made in certain respects practically equal to that of the secretary or the President.

"2. The division of responsibility and consequent lack of coordination in the preparation for war and conduct of war.

"3. The functions of certain bureaus, so as to see whether it is not possible to consolidate them.

"4. The necessity of providing for

TOTAL ABSTAINERS ELECT OFFICERS



"IN OLD SHACK."
(Photo by F. Eigenraag, showing typical Southern scene.)

BROCKTON MEN COLLECT DATA

Ex-Gov. John D. Long was elected president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence League at the annual meeting Wednesday afternoon. A vote of endorsement was passed on the expressions of President Eliot of Harvard made before the society on Oct. 29, when President Eliot defended the principles of the society.

Other officers elected were: Secretary, the Rev. Alfred Noon; treasurer, Charles E. Mann; clerk, Jedediah W. Higgins. Several directors were re-elected, and to their number were added the Rev. A. W. Kelly of Newton and the Rev. C. L. Tomblen of Montague. The treasurer reported all bills paid and funds of \$4727.31 on hand.

CAT IS TRAPPED INSTEAD OF MICE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Committees from the newly organized Brockton Industrial Development Association are to get to work immediately on the matter of prices and conditions in the shoe industry in the Brockton district. Manufacturers and labor unions alike will be conferred with and the data will be made public.

Two carpenters worked for two days releasing the cat and rebuilding the wall, while a plasterer has worked a day repairing the room. Now the paperhangers will have a day's work.

Shepard Norwell Company

Sale of Plain and Fancy Silks

Special Purchase of Thousands of Yards Direct from the Importers.
Made by the Famous Switzerland Mills (A. G. Vorm Baumann & Cie.)

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT (The Boston Silk Store) is offering exceptional values in plain and fancy fabrics, the result of an unusual purchase from a prominent New York importer. These handsome silks are 20 to 22 inches wide, and are regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 values. They are in beautiful designs, latest colorings and desirable for fine waists, gowns, costumes, trimmings, fur linings, etc.

It is a Great Silk Opportunity---Prices 70c, 80c and 90c Per Yard

Chiffon Taffetas

20 and 21 inches Wide

Pure dye and very highly finished; soft and clinging; absolutely worth \$1.25 per yard.

By fashion's latest decree, these beautiful fabrics are to be the ultra fashionable material for spring wear.

Choice at 70c Per Yard

22-in. Taffeta Chiffon Supreme

Satin Brocade

Checked Taffeta Faconne
Taffeta Dissemille Faconne

The Taffeta Chiffon Supreme comes in tan, old rose, gris, mode, verdure, bronze, cardinal, etc., worth \$1.50 per yard. Satin brocade, in cel, white, lavender, mais, pink, cream, cardinal, mouse and tobac. Checked taffeta faconne, white ground with broken checks. Taffeta dissemille faconne, assorted browns and navy blue, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard.

Choice at 80c Per Yard

Assorted Taffetas

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Values

Satin Striped Taffeta Faconne, in tan, copper, myrtle, navy blue, etc.

Satin Checked Fancy Chiffon Taffeta (sample pieces.)
Plaid Taffeta Satin Striped.
Figured Satin Messalines, hair-line stripe, in the new spring colors.

Choice at 90c Per Yard

In Addition to the Above Numbers, We Also Offer the Following From Our Regular Stock

BLACK TAFFETA, full 19 inches wide, strong and brilliant, worth 75c per yard. Our price 45c

BLACK SATIN, 19 inches wide, regularly selling at 75c per yard. Sale price 55c

FANCY SILKS, in broken lines, odd patterns and short lengths, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Per yard 60c

Yard Wide Natural Color Pongee, in a limited quantity, worth \$1.25; Cheney's Foulards in spring designs, guaranteed shower-proof, \$1.00 value; 26-inch Checked Wash Taffets, worth \$1.00 per yard; English Wash Silks, new colorings and designs, 20 inches wide, imported to our order. Choice, per yard 65c

IT WOULD PLEASE US TO HAVE YOU MENTION THIS PAPER

DEFINES WORTH OF THE CHILDREN

WASHINGTON—Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado declared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the interior department on Wednesday that children are the basic commodity on which the future welfare and prosperity of the country depend. This was at a hearing on the Parsons bill for the creation of a "children's bureau" in the department of the interior.

Theses of Girls at Turkish College Show Gratitude to Americans



AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS AT CONSTANTINOPLE
This institution holds a charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts and an imperial irade from the Sultan.

Singers, Recitals and Concerts

CZERWONKY RECITAL.

RICHARD Czerwonky is the bravest musician in Boston, for he dares to call out an audience to hear a concert of only one hour in length. If in the course of the program of his second violin recital in Steinert Hall Wednesday evening he had not responded to applause by playing three additional pieces, his concert would have lasted only about 45 minutes. Mr. Czerwonky did not undertake in this concert to range over the whole field of violin possibility; he just had two special subjects upon which he wished to express himself. His specialty on the intellectual side of violin playing was that of the theme with variations. In the department of reverie music he played a half dozen tender melodies which, because he fixed the mute on the bridge of his violin, and because he drew the bow very delicately across the strings, were just heard and that was all. These half-heard melodies were his second specialty.

AN AMERICAN MUSICIAN.

The new book entitled "The Evolution of Modern Orchestration," by Louis Adolph Coerne, Ph. D., published in New York by the Macmillan Company, has received a more flattering review in the London "Atheneum" than in the New York "Nation." The English reviewer admits that Dr. Coerne may be right in saying that there are composers in America who if given a chance could do epoch-making things. The American reviewer has not the courage to assent to Dr. Coerne's confidence in the musicians of his country.

This book of Dr. Coerne is an extension of the thesis which he wrote in 1905 when he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in music at Harvard College. Both in writing his history of the orchestra and in writing his opera, "Zenobia," which was performed in Bremen, Germany, in the season of 1905-6, he himself has done epoch-making work in American music.

Louis Adolph Coerne, now a little under 40 years of age, has been a musician from the days when as a boy he studied the violin under Franz Kneisel and was leader of the orchestra in the Boston Latin school. When 24 years old he conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a performance of an overture of his own composition at a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Dr. Coerne is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music in Munich, where others of the present generation of American composers have studied. After bringing out his opera in Germany he returned to America last summer to stay. He is at present organist of a church in Troy, New York.

After the first number Mr. Czerwonky had the assistance of Carl Lamson at the piano. The Variations of Joachim, as anybody could tell by watching the violinist, were well played; but as they were unwound one after the other the ear got no satisfaction proportionate either to the player's skill or to his interest in his work. These variations, though they have no violin nonsense about them, have not profound violin wisdom.

When a violinist looks about for pieces that reveal the more tender and the more deeply hidden voices of his instrument, he is frequently driven outside the realm of violin music and resorts to transcriptions. A good argument could be made against the transcription practise, but nobody would be convinced; it is the virtuoso's easy road to becoming a composer. Mr. Czerwonky has written an arrangement of the Traumerei of Strauss, and this with muted violin he played as first number in a group of which a Canzonetta and a Serenade of D'Ambrosio were second and third.

DOLLAR COINED FIRST IN EUROPE

Joachimsthal, near Carlsbad, is historic as the birthplace of the original dollar. This was the silver gulden-groschen, coined in 1519 by order of Count Schlick from the metal of a recently opened mine, and it became known as the joachimsthaler, or "thaler" alone for short. Before 1600 the nimble English language had already made "dollar" of this, says the Denver News.

Therefore this name was loosely used of all manner of coins, varying in value from 75 cents to \$1.25 and belonging to all manner of countries, from Sweden to Japan. It was from the prevalence of the Spanish "dollar" in the British-American colonies at the time of their revolt that the modern "dollar" was derived, while in modern English very recent slang has given the name to the crown piece.

KANSAS TEACHES HER GIRLS TO COOK

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—One of the men who gave information to the country life commission in Omaha recently said he believed not more than 50 per cent of the farmers' wives knew how to cook properly. The man then said the percentage of women he referred to didn't know they were deficient in cooking.

Kansas proposes to see that such criticism shall not apply to its farm homes if a well equipped school of domestic science can prevent it. The girls of today in Kansas are to be taught to cook, to sew and to do the many other important tasks of home in a way to eliminate even a suggestion of "household drudgery."

Change in Attitude of Nation Exemplified at Constantinople School and by Plans for Better Education.

The English theses of the classes at the American College for Girls at Constantinople furnish a remarkable example of the change in attitude that has taken place since Turkey has become a constitutional country.

Ten of these brief papers have been printed precisely as they were written and are privately published. The excellent English surprises one less than the grasp which these girls seem to have upon the principles which underlie the revolution.

One Armenian mentions the shame she felt when obliged, as a preparatory student, to commit to memory Byron's poem on "Love of Country," for she realized that she had no country. Now she says:

"I can recite it with my full voice, it sounds so sweet." One paper was by an Albanian, two by Bulgarians, five by Armenians, one of whom was orphaned by the massacres, and two by Mohammedan Turks. One of the latter is no longer a student, but a graduate, and is said to be "the leading woman in Turkey in popularity and influence." Her first act when the censorship of the press was removed was to write an article for the Constantinople papers in which she pays a fine tribute to her alma mater saying:

"This first opportunity to speak through the Ottoman press I consecrate to a greeting to you. The great feelings which were opened up to me in your classrooms, the ideas to which I was led in your libraries, showing me that there is no difference in men for race, class, sect or religion, I owe to you."

She speaks most gratefully of the teachers who left their own land and their own people to elevate and enlighten the dark corners of this free-domestic land."

This college holds a charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts as well as an imperial irade from the Sultan. It is situated at the most strategic point for the intellectual and moral development of women of the Turkish empire and the Balkan states. Land has been purchased for the removal of the college to the European side of Constantinople, on a site as commanding as Robert College.

Another institution of which Americans may well be proud is the International College at Smyrna. The American board of foreign missions has just received despatches announcing that Enver Bey, the hero of the reform movement, recently visited that city and said to President MacLachlan that American and American institutions had rendered to Turkey a great service, and had given a source of constant encouragement and inspiration to him and his compatriots in undertaking the work of reform.

Secretary Barton of the board reports that similar testimonies have come to the heads of various institutions all over Turkey, but never as yet from one so high in authority and responsibility. In Smyrna the government has undertaken to close in a stream that passes down through the center of one of the largest streets and to repave the street.

They have asked the authorities of the International Colleges to take general oversight of the constructive work. This is another illustration of the confidence imposed in these institutions, and shows that the authorities are compelled to turn to them to find men of proper education to guarantee the success of any important undertaking.

Miss Germaine Arnaud has been persuaded by people of Brookline to cancel in their favor her Boston concert announced for Feb. 13.

EMPIRES ARE MADE GREAT BY THRIFT

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl." COLONIAL, "Little Nemo." GLOBE, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil." MAJESTIC, "Marcelle." The Sicilian Players.

PARK, "The New Lady Bantock." TREMONT, "Follies of 1908." BOSTON, Variety.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville. ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

THURSDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

FRIDAY.
Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.

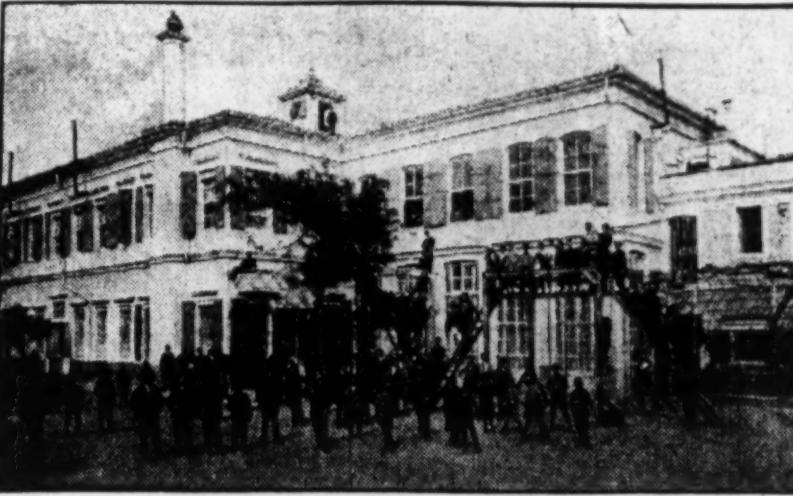
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Emilio de Gogorza.

SATURDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

SUNDAY.
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Fourth Sunday Chamber concert, The Czerwonky String Quartet and Cecil Fanning, baritone.

NEW YORK LEADS IN MAIL MATTER

At a postal conference in Postmaster Morgan's office, New York, at which the postmaster-general presided, it was shown that the mail matter handled here during the year was 640,036 pounds greater than the business done by the post-offices of Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Denver, Detroit, Des Moines, Hartford, Indianapolis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, Omaha, Portland (Me.), Rochester, San Francisco, St. Paul and Topeka, which aggregated but 100,636,963 pounds, says the New York Telegraph. It was also greater than the business done by Philadelphia and Chicago.



INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE AT SMYRNA

The Americans who contribute to American Board of Foreign Missions have influenced Turkey by the teachings of these colleges.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

COMING PLAYS.

THE BADDELEY CAKE.

Miss Billie Burke will begin an engagement next Monday evening at the Hollis Street Theater in "Love Matches," a light comedy from the French of Le Fleur and Caillavet. The long run of the play in New York, and the complete pleasure that the performance of Miss Burke affords her audiences would appear to justify her rather rapid promotion to the position of star. Miss Gladys Unger, a young American girl who has won considerable success as a dramatist in England, is the adapter of the play for the American stage. She will be in Boston next week to observe her play and make any needed changes prior to its opening.

She speaks most gratefully of the teachers who left their own land and their own people to elevate and enlighten the dark corners of this free-domestic land."

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They have asked the authorities of the International Colleges to take general oversight of the constructive work. This is another illustration of the confidence imposed in these institutions, and shows that the authorities are compelled to turn to them to find men of proper education to guarantee the success of any important undertaking.

Miss Hattie Williams will appear next Monday evening at the Park Theater in "The Pied Piper," a whimsical musical comedy that sets forth one explanation of "What Happened Then" after the Pied Piper led all the children out of Hamelin. The Piper and the children have many fantastic adventures, and sing much by the way. The scenery and costumes are said to be very elaborate, the supporting cast good, and Mr. Moore will be in the green room, the company numbering between 40 and 50. Mr. Harry Nichols, as master of the fund, cut the cake, and among those who shared in the distribution were James Fernandez, secretary of the fund; Sidney Smith, general manager of the theater, and J. M. Glover, musical director. The cake was made by W. G. Bushard. After cutting the cake Mr. Nichols made a short speech explaining the historical character of the ceremony, as many of the guests were newcomers to the "Lane."

THE TRAVELING SALESMAN.

One of the successes of the New York season is "The Traveling Salesman," now in its sixth month at the Gaiety Theater. It is by the author of "The Chorus Lady," James Forbes. The leading role is played by Frank McIntyre, who will be remembered as the comical Billy Saunders with Robert Edeson in "Strongheart."

Not the least amusing part of the play are the proverbs that Bob Blake, the salesman, speaks so freely. Among the best are the following:

"The highest priced fishing tackle doesn't generally land the biggest fish."

"Good intentions are all right, but good execution is a whole lot better."

"Money in the hand" is better than dollar marks on paper."

"There has been more money spent in developing gold mines than has ever been taken out."

A national association of traveling salesmen have been so pleased with the fact that they are at last presented truthfully upon the stage that they have elected Mr. McIntyre an honorary member of their association.

In the list of long New York runs in Tuesday's issue "The Traveling Salesman" was given credit for only 164 performances to last Saturday. The number should have been 195. The play reaches its 200th New York performance this evening, the largest number of any play now running in that city.

WRESTLING WITH "THE ENGLISH."

G. Armand Caillavet, one of the authors of Miss Billie Burke's comedy, "Love Watches," has naturally been delighted with the great success of his play. He has expressed his pleasure in the form of post card messages, of which the following are a few samples:

"You must be a great actress; don't you?"

"Tell me that you are simply wonderful; it is not?"

"All report agree you have most charming what is personality."

"Friend who saw your premier enthusiastic knocked on the head."

BY THE WAY.

Augustus Thomas has sent a note to Eugene Walter saying, "No man writing in English for the stage has a keener dramatic sense. Your play is great."

Henri Bernstein, author of "Samson," has thus expressed himself regarding the American performance of his play: "I am delighted that the Gillette version is to be acted in London. William Gillette has not only adapted, but collaborated with me on 'Samson.'"

In Berlin alone there are 11 theaters where Shakespeare dominates the repertory, says the New York Times. One is practically safe in stating that there is not a single night during the real season, which lasts 10 months of the year, when Shakespeare may not be heard on at least one of the Berlin stages.

BRITISH COLUMBIA METHODISTS MAKE PLANS FOR JUBILEE

First of Denomination Missionaries Reached Vancouver 50 Years Ago and There Are Now 7000 Communicants.

PIONEER TO SPEAK

VICTORIA, B. C.—Methodists of British Columbia are making extensive preparations for the celebration of their jubilee. Feb. 10, 1859, the first Methodist missionaries to enter the province landed in this city, coming from Ontario by way of Panama and San Francisco. Victoria was then a place of about 3000 inhabitants. Aug. 15 of the same year the corner-stone of the first Methodist church on Vancouver island was laid by Sir James Douglas, Governor of the colony, the land for this purpose having been donated by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Now there are five churches of this denomination in the city, in addition to Indian, Japanese and Chinese missions, while the total membership throughout the province is over 7000. Beyond a church dinner and some special addresses, the celebration proper will not take place until May, when the general conference convenes in New Westminster, at which the leaders of the denomination throughout the Dominion are expected to be present.

The most prominent and noteworthy figure at this celebration will be the Rev. Ebenezer Robson, D. D., who is the only survivor of the pioneer missionaries of 50 years ago. Although Dr. Robson was placed on the retired list some years ago, he is still Hale and active and performs more work than many in the ranks, and it is probable that no other individual, in this denomination at least, has left a deeper and stronger impression for good on the life of the province.

Dr. Robson has been indefatigable in his missionary and pastoral labors and declares that his work is far from being ended. He says the secret of remaining young is active work, and has endeavored to live according to that precept. He relates many incidents of those early days when the country was almost in its primal condition and about the only means of transportation consisted of canoes and small open boats, in which many voyages were made in the face of fierce storms of wind and rain.

The various tribes of Indians were at war most of the time, which made travel exciting and often dangerous, but in spite of this much faithful work was done among the natives, many of whom accepted the Christian faith. This work extended as far as the Queen Charlotte islands, Skeena river and other points, and a number of mission schools for natives were established. A large number of men and women are now engaged in this industrial and educational work. At Chilliwack is located the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute at which 100 Indian children are in attendance.

Since 1860 missions have been maintained among the Chinese, principally in Victoria and Vancouver. In the former city this mission now comprises a separate Chinese church having its own editor, an evening school, and a rescue home for Chinese women and girls. In this work they are aided by native Chinese missionaries. They also have Japanese missions established in those cities, although this work is of more recent beginning.

The first Methodist service on the mainland, which was then a separate crown colony from Vancouver island, was held in the Hudson's Bay Company's house at Ft. Langley. About this time the site of the capital of British Columbia was located on the north bank of the Fraser river and was named Queenborough, but was afterward renamed New Westminster by Queen Victoria, since which time it has gone by the title of the Royal City.

In April, 1859, services were begun at this place under a large tree, but later the government donated a lot for a church which was largely built out of the timber growing on the site. This proved to be the first Methodist church to be dedicated in British Columbia. At New Westminster is also located the Columbia Methodist College, in which institution is given a full arts course in affiliation with Toronto University, and a full course of theology under its own charter, in addition to ladies' college courses. It is proposed to erect a theological college building here to cost \$60,000 in commemoration of this jubilee.

As an instance of the large districts covered in the pioneer days it might be mentioned that the circuit of one missionary was over 1000 miles, not including side trips, and he was often called to ride 100 miles to visit the needy or to perform the marriage ceremony.

SIX-YEAR TOUR IN AUTOMOBILE

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hover, who sailed recently for Europe, took with them a 30-horse power Maxwell automobile with which they will make a tour of Europe, Asia and Africa lasting six years. Mr. Hover is his own chauffeur, says the New York Sun.

He is from Spokane and an enthusiast in automobiling. He will land at Algiers and spend three months trying to find all the places that have been unvisited and incidentally going to all those that are known to most autoists. He expects to do about 105,000 miles in all before he starts back

LATEST NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

**STOCKS ARE DULL
AND THE MARKET
IS FEATURELESS**

An Abundance of Money in Banks Deters Bear Party From Making a General Raid Upon Securities.

COPPERS ARE LOWER

The same irregularity that has characterized the stock markets for some weeks past was shown in the trading to day to a marked degree. It is strictly a traders affair, the price movements being quite professional and within rather narrow limits. The opening of the New York market was strong, advances ranging from an eighth to a half for most of the leaders, Union Pacific being an exception. This stock opened off fractionally at 179 1/4. At the end of the first half hour the entire market weakened under selling pressure.

There was no news to account for the trend of affairs. Money is so abundant that bears fear to raid the market and those who have sold their long holdings think that stocks are still too high and are waiting to purchase at a lower level. The result is that business has been unusually quiet. Union Pacific, which for a long time has been most prominent in the trading, is scarcely a factor any longer, a very small number of shares changing hands as compared with a few weeks ago. Only 31,200 shares were traded in yesterday. There are those who believe that certain interests are accumulating the stock, but from the fact that the number of shares changing hands each day is so small this theory is not well sustained.

Amalgamated Copper sold ex-dividend today. It opened at 77 1/2 and sold down to 66 1/2. The almost daily reduction in copper metal prices and the fact that an increase in Amalgamated dividends is exceedingly remote are given as the cause of the weakness in the stock. Smelting opened fractionally lower, at 85 3/4, and sagged down to 84 1/4. Northern Pacific opened unchanged at 140 and before noon was selling at 139 1/2. Reading started off at 136 1/2 and declined to 135 1/2. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was an eighth higher at the opening at 71 1/2 and dropped back to 70 1/2. Chesapeake & Ohio opened 1/2 higher, at 64 1/2, but quickly lost the gain and dropped to 63 1/2.

The same reactionary tendency was shown on the local market. Superior Copper lost a point to 36 1/2 at the opening. General Electric again displayed considerable weakness, opening 2 1/2 lower, at 153 3/4, and selling around that price during the forenoon. The copper stocks are generally weak and lower, but price fluctuations were not violent and business was quiet.

There were some sharp declines in the New York market around noon when a partial recovery carried prices up from the lowest. Shortly after 2 o'clock Aetison was selling at 100 1/2, a drop of 1/4 from the opening. Missouri Pacific at 70 3/4 was 3/4 off. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up an eighth at 71 1/2. Southern Pacific was off a point at 120 1/4. Reading, which had been heavily sold, recovered to 135, a loss of 1/2 from the opening. Erie was off 1/4 at 30 3/4. The Boston list was generally lower. Calumet & Arizona was down five points at 105. Utah Consolidated was down 1 1/4 at 41.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Isthmian canal commission has placed a contract with the Maryland Steel Company for 7200 tons of steel rails, which will be shipped to Colon.

Counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company says the company will continue to charge \$1 for gas if the petition for a rehearing before the United States supreme court acts as stay on the recent mandate reducing the price to 80 cents.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York is called for Feb. 11 to vote on an increase in capital from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Boston & Maine Railroad in order to protect the interests of the port of Boston will insist that its freight traffic be placed upon same basis as Baltimore and other southern ports.

The public service commission ordered a hearing on the report that all surface cars in New York city should be equipped with fenders and wheel guards.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, unchanged to 2 points higher. January 9.45c bid, March 9.50c, June offered 9.50c. May 9.50c/9.57c, June offered 9.50c. July 9.49c/9.50c.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business: Dull fair; prices easier. American middling uplands 5.29. Sales 8000, 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 4000. American. Futures opened easier.

BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON—The Bank of England weekly report shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased \$2,600,000.
Circulation decreased 410,000.
Bank notes increased 1,190,000.
Other securities decreased 2,020,000.
Other deposits decreased 2,045,000.
Government securities unchanged. Total liabilities is now 48 per cent, against 46 per cent last week.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 1 p.m.:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
(a) Amalgamated Copper... 77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/4	76 1/2	76 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry... 50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amer Locomotive... 111 1/2	111	110	111	111	111
Amer Locomotive pref... 111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Amer Smelt & Refining... 183 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Amer Steel Found new... 27	27	27	27	27	27
Amer Tel & Tel... 125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Anaconda... 46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchison... 106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchison pref... 110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line... 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio... 121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit... 71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Canadian Pacific... 127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Central Leather... 31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio... 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chicago & Alton... 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Colorado Great Western... 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron... 41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Colorado Southern... 65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Consolidated Gas... 123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Delaware & Hudson... 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande... 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erie... 21	21	21	21	21	21
General Electric... 158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Great Northern pref... 142 1/2	142 1/2	143	143	143	143
Great Northern Ore cf... 78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Illinois Central... 146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Kansas & Texas... 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Louisville & Nashville... 124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Mexican Central cf... 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific... 71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
National Lead... 79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79	79	79
New York Central... 120	120	120	120	120	120
Norfolk & Western... 91	91	90	91	91	91
Northern Pacific... 140	140	140	140	140	140
Northwestern... 177 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Pennsylvania... 133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
People's Gas... 106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pressed Steel Car... 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading... 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Republic Steel... 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pref... 63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield & L... 77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Southern Pacific... 121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Railway... 26	26	26	26	26	26
Texas Pacific... 150 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Union Pacific... 179 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
U.S. Steel pref... 58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U.S. Steel pref... 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U.S. Sugar pref... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U.S. Zinc pref... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Utah Central... 40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
(a) Ex-dividend.					

BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low	Net
Amer Tel & Tel conv... 92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Atchison Adj 4... 93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchison gen 4... 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chicago Rock Island 4... 78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Interboro Met Co 4 1/2	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 new... 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4... 91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
N.Y. City 1913 new... 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N.Y. City 4 1888... 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Nordic Western conv 1915... 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Reading gen 4... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United States Conv 4... 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wabash 4... 78	78	78	78	78
Western Union... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Westinghouse Electric... 81	81	81	81	81
Wisconsin Central... 40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

A Wedding by Royal Command

Lady Violet Elliot was married recently to Lord Charles FitzMaurice in Calcutta, India, by command of King Edward.

The bride's father, the Earl of Minto, is the Viceroy of India, the wedding was a state ceremony, rivaling the famous durbars in splendor. The Archbishop of Calcutta conducted the service in St. Paul's cathedral. Indian princes from all the native states and the high officials of the east were present.

The wedding dress was of gold and silver and pearl embroidery, adorned with the superb lace of the Minto and Lansdowne families. The bride, the youngest of Lord Minto's three beautiful daughters, is in her 20th year.

The bridegroom, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne and heir presumptive to the title after his childless brother, the Earl of Kerry, is a captain in the First Dragoons, stationed at Lucknow.

The sweetest music is not in oratories, but in the human voice, where it speaks from its instant life tones of tenderness, truth and courage.—Emerson.



HOW RUSHES ARE HARVESTED.

This great tract is in Monteruma marsh, in New York state.

Just now may seem a strange time for harvest unless it be of an ice crop, but it is during the winter that there is a great gathering of rushes and cat-tails in northern temperate climates. Within the last few years it has been found that flag or rushes and cat-tails make excellent material for paper manufacturing. The harvest begins in August and when possible continues to April. When we see the farmer in the marshes, cutting during his spare time, we may know that he has found a market for something he formerly considered useless.

Flag, as it is mostly called, besides being used for paper making, is used in horse collars, chairs and calking for barrels. The crop is a successful one and brings from \$5 per ton up to as high as \$50 for the best variety. The Montezuma marsh, which is near the northern end of Cayuga lake in New York state, is a vast field for this flag. Cayuga canal, which connects the Erie canal and Cayuga lake, passes through this immense marsh land, and divides its 30,000 acres of extent. The Erie canal also crosses the marsh by means of an aqueduct. At this crossing one can look in all directions and see simply a vast area of marsh. In some places the water is very deep and no bottom has been found.

Pictures show a man cutting, which is about one ton; this is worth \$35 just as it stands. The manufacturer comes and takes it away. An industrious man may do well harvesting a crop he never has to sow and which always takes care of itself.

There is an interesting anecdote in connection with the New York Central Railroad's crossing this marsh. In 1852 the first tracks were put through and were on a raft. Twenty years later, when Commodore Vanderbilt ordered the road enlarged to the present four-track system, the original plans for crossing the marsh lands could not be found. Search was made everywhere but with avail. One day while the engineer having supervision of the construction of that division was sitting in his office in Rochester an old man with a bundle of papers under his arm came in to see the "boss" surveyor. He said that 20 years ago the man having the construction of the raft crossing the marsh boarded at his house and left without paying his board bill, but he had left the plans.

The man thought might now be valuable to somebody and he wanted to sell them. Advice was asked of the purchasing agent who said at once to pay the board bill with 6 per cent interest for 20 years, also to give the man and his wife an annual pass over the road. Thus the original plans were recovered very cheaply.

At 90 feet there was no bottom, pile driving was out of the question, so the raft was constructed and trains run over it every day without any slackening of speed. Passengers would never know where it was unless they took pains to find out.

A certain preacher recently said there was no absolute proof that such a man as Jesus ever lived. Suppose that such were the case, call the Gospel record of his life a literary composite of the recorded truths of the ages if you will; there would still remain the record of Christ, truth, and this is all that Jesus is claimed to have exemplified, the only way whereby we can be saved. No man has ever applied the rule of right living, the law of good, but that has found it was effective to the exact extent of his genuine application, the application being allied with understanding. In other words, the effective working of law is in exact ratio to our intelligent application of it. The law stated in Christian Science would be the same under another name, but the name itself conveys a vivid meaning. The name does not make the law, but the law the name. It is proven to be Christian because it follows Christ, and scientific because it is capable of demonstration; two ideas which are correlative and absolute.

He that is for the right and for the truth is more than all that can be against them.

POEMS WORTH REMEMBERING

Light Amid Darkness

The green grapes, then the ripened cluster, then the dried raisins: all things change, not into that which is not, but into that which is not yet.—Marcus Aurelius.

HARVARD'S PRESIDENT-ELECT

When one seeks Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard these days, says the Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, he may be found in any one of three places, and this searching in itself is informing regarding the personality of Harvard's next president. If the seeker finds him at home, his residence, at No. 171 Marlboro street, reveals him a cultured member of Boston's most exclusive Back Bay social circles. If one finds him at his office, that office, in the Exchange building, eight floors above the roar and din of the stock exchange, discloses that he is a capitalist, for the door is labelled "August Lowell Estate, Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Merrimack Mills, Massachusetts Mills in Georgia." Or if the searcher for Harvard's next president goes to the university he will find him at the new lecture hall, where he is the professor of the science of government, delivering to large numbers of young men the results of his study into the forms of European governments—a study which will excell in affairs after they leave college.

It is to be expected that Professor Lowell and his wife will make the social life of the college a feature of the new administration, as they have frequently opened their Back Bay residence for college gatherings.

Handwriting on the Wall

On the walls of the public library in Cambridge, Mass., are the following inscriptions:

It is noble to be pure.

It is right to be honest.

It is necessary to be temperate.

It is wise to be industrious.

But to know God is best of all.

Men, women and children, if you obey these commandments, you will be happy. If you disobey them, sorrow will come upon you.

The largest heart is always the tenderest.

The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth.

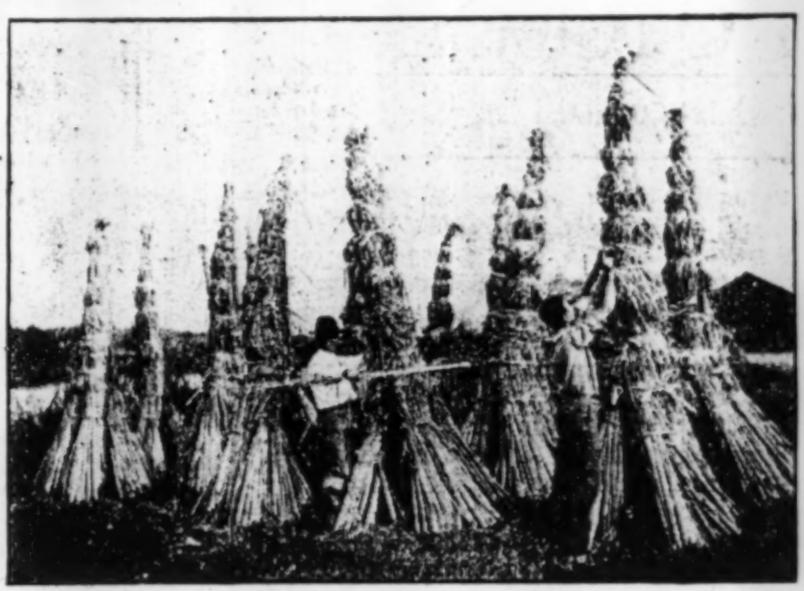
Word Square

To range.
A king of Israel.
Bible receptacles.
That which makes dim?

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE

Pantry.

While politicians expend their zeal on transient interests, which perhaps derive their chief importance from their connection with a party, it is the province of the judge to apply those solemn and universal laws of rectitude on which the security, industry and prosperity of the individual and the state essentially depend.—Channing



RUSHES READY FOR MARKET.

The stalks shown aggregate about one ton and are worth about \$35 as they stand.

New Englander's View of California

"Red Tape" in Forest Reserve.

Writing from California, a Home Forum correspondent says:

My early life was passed in New England, near the Atlantic coast, and well do I remember how I used to wonder what the country away to the west, upon the Pacific coast was like. As I grew older and saw people who had been to California and "lived to return," I learned something of this "unknown clime," but never until I came here and made this state my home, did I realize how almost impossible it is for one who has never been here to form any true idea of the conditions as they really are.

There are two mountain ranges over one hundred miles apart, running through the entire length of the state, with a broad fertile valley lying between. The range upon the west is called the Coast

Range, and that of the east the Sierra Nevada. These ranges have many peaks from which the snow never disappears. Along the summit are abrupt peaks often of volcanic origin, with deep, dark canyons between, where deer, bear, mountain lion and many other wild animals abound, and the clear creeks and brooks, with water of almost icy coldness afford fine sport for the anglers who frequent these places. Here the pine timber of commerce is found; although there are many places as yet inaccessible to the lumberman, and to those accustomed to the sight, these lofty monarchs of the forest are almost awe-inspiring.

These mountain regions are where the vast flocks of sheep and bands of cattle are driven for pasture or range during the dry season. Much of this territory is now embraced in the government forest reserve. This reserve business, although perhaps for the best in the long run, now causes the stockmen much inconvenience, as everything is so different from what it used to be. There is a vast amount of "red tape" about it all, besides limiting the quantity of stock to be taken upon the reserve.

Upon the Pacific slope in the northern

counties the giant sequoias or redwoods are found, and here the climate is very damp and mild. This is a fine stock country. Here vegetables, berries and many kinds of fruit attain their greatest perfection with little or no irrigation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 28, 1909.

Captain Sealby

THACKERY, discussing in "The Four Georges" the liking which, in spite of all his failings, the English people acquired for George the Second, accounts for it in part by telling the story of that monarch's conduct at Dettingen. Every one probably knows the story, how his horse ran away with him, how it was stopped before it could carry him into the French lines, how he dismounted and drew his sword and placed himself at the head of the British troops, with the words, "Now shall I not run away." "Courage," was Thackeray's reflection, "never goes out of fashion." One is reminded of this story as one reads the accounts of the heroism displayed by captain and crew during the sinking of the Republic. For, no matter what the eventual finding of the courts may be with reference to the question of navigation, the recollection of the conduct of Captain Sealby and the men who stood by him in the hours of that fight to save life instead of to take life will never go out of fashion.

The history of war has always had an absorbing interest for mankind. But without in any way detracting from the story of the heroism of the battlefield, it may be permissible to hint that the world often repeats those famous lines of John Milton,

"Peace hath her victories
No less renown'd than war."

without giving them their true value. Never, it may perfectly safely be said, on any battlefield in the world, have men faced death with more calm and deliberate courage than Captain Sealby, striving first to save the lives of the passengers and crew committed to his charge, and then finally to bring to port the great liner, "trailing like a wounded duck," to use Mr. Kipling's simile of the "Bolivar," behind the Gresham and the Seneca. The excitement of saving the passengers was over. That had been well and splendidly accomplished. The crew and officers of the Republic had been removed to the steamers which had come to her rescue. And alone, in the fog and darkness, the captain and his second officer, Mr. Williams, stood on the bridge of the liner as, straining at her tow-ropes, she settled deeper and deeper in the sea. The story of what followed has been told by Captain Sealby with a simplicity and conciseness which could scarcely be matched even out of Wellington's Peninsula despatches. The end came with its usual suddenness. There was barely time to burn the blue lights and fire the revolver shots which were the signal to the Gresham and the Seneca to cast off, when the liner went under with a swirl, and the two men found themselves fighting for their lives in the darkness in the sea. When they had at last been found and lifted into the life-boat the captain lay still for a little time. Then, rolling over, he slipped his arm round the second officer. "You were game to the last," was all he said.

It is said of William the Third of England, the silent, uncouth man who made the faces of the ladies of the court flame with anger, that he was understood by the sentries at Whitehall gate. They had been with him in Flanders. They remembered that terrible afternoon, in the rout at Landen, when, his George shot away, his blue ribbon torn by bullets, and his wig singed, he flung himself out of his saddle in their midst and showed them how to hold the enemy back: "We must stand close up to them! Thus, gentlemen, thus!" Probably no description of these moments ever conveys even the faintest impression of the truth. Only those who were present can ever appreciate the heroism of the actors. We may form our own picture of what occurred on the decks of the Republic during the hours of agony that intervened between the moment of the collision and the actual foundering, but it would be well to let that picture be not one of horror and of death, but one of the calmness of true courage controlling the suggestions of panic and of fear, in the steady realization of that great commandment, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

IT HAS been several times represented to be President Roosevelt's desire that the entire territory of the country proper should be under state government at the time of his retirement from office. Until recently it has seemed as if this wish might be gratified. Opposition of a very decided character, however, has recently sprung up in the Senate to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

It is commonly believed in Washington that the House will pass at this session the joint bill for the admission of these territories to the sisterhood of states. Recently, the Senate committee on territories, which has been adverse to the measure, is reported to have changed front and is expected now to report the bill favorably after its passage by the House. But here a serious obstacle will arise. Quite a number of eastern Republican senators, it is said, will oppose the measure on two grounds—first, because Arizona and New Mexico, by reason of their sparse population, as well as its character, are not entitled to statehood; and, second, because they are opposed to the introduction into the Senate of four new Democratic senators.

Nearly every argument that has been raised against the admission of these territories has been fully and satisfactorily met, except the argument that they have not attained sufficient importance to be entitled to the privilege they are seeking. The claim made on their behalf that they are more important than Nevada has not been a strong one, because Nevada has for years, in the minds of many, been regarded as a mistake. But it has been shown these territories have been and are making great progress in population and wealth, and that the objection named, even if valid now, cannot long have force.

It has been shown, moreover, that the strength of the objection based upon the character of the population of the two territories, or either of them, has been greatly impaired by reason of the immigration which has been flowing into them the last few years. But the objection based upon purely partisan grounds—upon grounds of party expediency—is a different matter, and if insisted upon may defer the admission of Arizona and New Mexico indefinitely.

The political wisdom of such a policy may, of course, well be doubted. But in practical politics wisdom and expediency are often as far apart as the poles.

The Admission of Arizona and New Mexico

The Editors and the Deep Things

FEW THINGS could be more pleasing or promising, from the point of view of people who are learning to think rightly, than the character of many newspaper editorial references to recent evidences of the fact that intelligence in our day is reaching far beyond the bounds of the visible and with absolute confidence in its ability to grapple with things unseen.

Take, as an illustration, an article in the New York Tribune of Tuesday, which begins with these remarkable words: "Within the last few days the world's attention has been directed to three impressive examples of the possibility of acquiring knowledge of objects or phenomena completely hidden from the human eye."

The "impressive examples" alluded to are these: An astronomer's expression of positive conviction that beyond the orbit of the farthest planet there is another, an unknown and unseen member of our solar system, the automatic records made by the seismograph of earth tremors occurring over 3000 miles distant from the instrument, and the sending out by the steamship Republic to all points of the compass, by wireless telegraph, of messages announcing her disabled condition and appealing for aid.

Space, the Tribune points out, was practically annihilated in each instance. The operator on the Republic was no more confident of obtaining a response to his call from vessels along the coast than the seismograph observer was certain of his earthquake 3000 miles away, or the astronomer of his planet on the farther side of the solar system.

Writers who are called upon to comment upon the ordinary or the extraordinary events of the worldly day, and to do some small measure of justice to the subjects of which they treat, cannot fail to be "impressed," as the writer in the Tribune confessedly is, by these examples of the wonderful achievements of intelligent effort, any more than they can avoid being touched, when discussing them, with an awe which borders very closely upon reverence.

CHICAGO is to have slot machines for the delivery of daily newspapers. It is said the device will not only deliver the newspaper wanted but will make change. It can be installed on the street cars, elevated and regular passenger trains. If successful, of course, it will come to Boston.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT will soon be in a position to say whether we should stick to the high-level or take up the sea-level scheme of construction at Panama. In this connection it is worth while to mention that the recent earthquakes may have considerable to do with the final decision. This should be put plainly, however, for the military engineers who have declared for the safety of the present construction are entitled to a statement showing why the change, if made, is made.

THE NEW YORK subway carried an average of 22,000 people an hour last year, and the figure is expected to be increased to 36,000 this year. More subways is the only remedy Bion J. Arnold has to offer for relieving the jam.

THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG is one of the greatest newspapers in Germany. It appeals to a vast and influential circle of readers. The article, consequently, in which it has recently discussed the relations between England and Germany, in connection with the approaching visit of King Edward to Berlin, is of peculiar interest.

As a result of his examination of the situation, the writer has come to the conclusion, in which every sane person must participate, that there is nothing whatever for the two nations to quarrel about. At the same time he cannot avoid perceiving that their relations to each other are very far from being cordial, and so he somewhat carefully analyzes the points of friction. Foremost among these he places what he describes as the Englishman's habit of regarding Germany as an obtrusive competitor in the world's markets, and one fast developing into a troublesome and dangerous rival. Now that England does regard Germany as a serious commercial rival is beyond question, but not more beyond question than that the fact is not in the least regarded as a cause of offense. England has other serious commercial rivals, but she is not living with any of them on the same basis of mutual recrimination. Next the writer draws attention to the English policy of forming ententes which are supposed to have for their purpose the isolation of Germany. Supposing for a moment this to be the fact, the only possible criticism would be that England had taken a leaf out of the book of Germany's example. The idea of the negotiator of the triple alliance, the power which later endeavored to combine Europe against England during the Boer war, objecting to the formation of alliances exhibits, rather than anything else, a considerable lack of humor. The writer of the article is himself aware that such reasons as these are no reasons at all for the enmity of two great nations. Indeed, he is perfectly frank in admitting that the faults are not all on one side. It must unfortunately be admitted, he says, in the version telegraphed to the Morning Post, "that the backwardness of Germany's political culture, and often her indiscreet procedure, have made her appear in the eyes of the English an unmannerly upstart."

The simple fact is that the friction between England and Germany is caused by something not much more dignified than their habit of what Mercutio would have called biting their thumbs at one another. It began probably with the unfortunate attitude assumed by the German press at the time of the Jameson raid. That raid took England by surprise as completely as it did President Kruger, if it did take him by surprise. Unfortunately it became the cue of the German papers to assume the contrary. Language was used to enforce this which was not the least likely to promote good feeling between the two countries. While throughout the whole was the conduct of the British armies misrepresented in every conceivable way. There is little cause for wonder, therefore, human nature being ever ready to take offense, that the moment Germany found herself in political difficulties, the English people and the English press began to retaliate in her own way. The irritation generated in this way has been rising ever since, and the various efforts to allay it seem to have had an exactly opposite effect. Serious people, however, in both countries are becoming aware of the foolishness, if not danger, of what is going on. The visit of the King to Berlin will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the antagonism which is really rooted in nothing deeper than irritation.

HOWEVER reserved some other of the great nations may be with reference to the matter, France and Germany, at least, are apparently proceeding on the conviction that the more widely knowledge of aeronautics shall be extended and diffused in those countries in the near future the better it will be for their people. Aeronautics are now studied in many of the German colleges, and a chair of aeronautics has just been established in the College of France. The incumbent of this chair, it is said, will be expected to occupy himself mainly with theory, but the technical schools of the republic have already, it should be understood, gone into the practical or mechanical side of air navigation.

In this country, although some of the most successful of the present-day aeronauts are Americans, we seem to be still in doubt with regard to the outcome. There is lacking as yet in the United States anything like a settled belief in aerial navigation to the extent of its being reliable and practical, and, of course, money-making. And it is a noteworthy fact that, while Wilbur Wright has been invited to take the chair referred to, in recognition of the great success he has achieved, he is not among the enthusiasts who believe that the problem at which he is working has been solved.

The present year, nevertheless, will undoubtedly be marked by numerous improvements upon last year's machines. In all countries there is much activity in airship building, and the efforts of all inventors are directed, as if by common consent, to two points in construction; namely, simplicity and durability. In this country some engines of the lightest construction ever attempted are being manufactured for airship propulsion.

The summer will still be young when we shall know how far the aeronauts of the world have progressed.

For Better North Shore Transportation

THE GREAT need of better transportation on the North Shore has often been voiced by the people of all the suburbs, it has been recognized by the railroad commission, and it is now claiming the attention of the Legislature.

The system now in use falls short of meeting the demands of the North Shore residents even in the so-called dull season; in the busy season it is often productive of delay and discomfort.

A bill has been filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives which, if passed, will afford a means of transportation between Boston and its North Shore suburbs which will be a boon not merely to the regular residents of that district and to summer cottagers, but to the thousands of city residents who would be glad to make frequent visits to the beaches up that way, if only they could do so at the expenditure of a reasonable amount of time. The bill authorizes the Boston & Eastern Interurban Electric Railway Company to construct a tunnel under Boston harbor, by means of which it proposes to bring its high-speed electric trains from points along the North Shore to Boston proper. The projected line runs in a subway from Postoffice square, which would be the city terminal, down Water and Central streets to the harbor at the foot of Central street, where, by a tunnel running parallel with the East Boston tunnel, the opposite shore will be reached. From East Boston it runs on private right of way to Chelsea, Revere Beach, Saugus, Lynn, Peabody, Salem, Danvers and Beverly.

The plan of the promoters contemplates a carrying capacity of 15,000 passengers an hour, a steel bridge 1450 feet over Chelsea creek, 4800 feet of rock tunnels, and connection at Boston with the elevated system. There is every assurance, it is understood, that the enterprise can be promptly and amply financed. It would seem to be an undertaking that ought to recommend itself to Boston and the North Shore suburbs and to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

THE NEW senator from New York took occasion to announce at a Washington dinner on Saturday night that he was an "organization man and would be found always close to his party." Mr. Root, however, has views with regard to the extent of party obligations.

MR. RYERSON RITCHIE, executive director of the Boston Merchants Association, in the course of his speech at the banquet of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, Tuesday night, remarked that "Our cities and our commercial organizations have suffered while 'captains of industry' have been wholly absorbed in self-seeking pursuits."

This is true. There is little that is wrong in the conduct of our great municipalities today which is not due, directly or indirectly, to the fact that citizens who should have taken a deep and constant interest in public affairs, and made sacrifices in behalf of the public welfare, neglected their duty to the community that they might devote their whole time to selfish ends.

For years it was almost next to impossible to interest the average successful business man in commercial organizations or civic affairs. He would cheerfully pay dues for the maintenance of a commercial association and taxes for the support of a municipality—he would cheerfully contribute to a reform movement—he would be gracious and liberal to an admirable degree—providing he was not asked to give to the community any of his valuable time.

Fortunately, as Mr. Ritchie pointed out, things have changed for the better. The average successful business man has finally awakened to a realization that what concerns the community concerns him, and that he cannot put in a share of his time more profitably to himself than by devoting it to the welfare of the public.

As a consequence great civic associations, for the most part composed of men who are prominent and active in commercial affairs, are now flourishing in many of the larger cities, and are doing an immeasurable amount of good in stimulating not only the industrial but the moral forces of their respective communities.

Wherever the business men have taken their proper place in a community—wherever they have shown not merely a desire but a determination to act the part of good citizens—municipal politics has become cleaner and municipal servants have become more honest and capable.

This, for example, has been the experience of Chicago and of San Francisco. It is certain to be the experience of Boston under the new and better order of things which the merchants association stands pledged to bring about.

When Business Men Do Their Whole Duty